CHICAGO IS MECCA OF YOUNG ARTISTS

J. B. Fairbanks of This City Pleased With Treatment There.

WRITES TO SON HERE

Says Illinois Metropolis Is Making Strides to Become Art Center.

That Chicago holds out more opportunities for the struggling young artist than does New York City, is the opinion of J. B. Fairbanks, well-known Utah artist, who, with his son, Avard, recently made an examination of the art institutes of the Windy City. In a letter to his son, J. Leo Fairbanks of this city, Mr. Fairbanks discusses Chicago as an art center and recounts the cordial walcome tendered to him and his sculptor son during their recent visit there. The letter says, in part:

visit there. The letter says, in part:

Chicago is making great strides toward becoming the great center of art in the United States, not so much because of her great collection of old masters and works of dead masters, but because of the interest the people are taking in art, and especially in modern, living American artists. There is a society called the Friends of American Art, which is purchasing American paintings and presenting them to the Chicago Art institute. Already there is one gallery and part of another of such paintings. The institute has also a splendid collection of Innes's work. I am told that more persons visit this institute than the Metropolitan museum in New York City. Livery day something is going on there.

Artists Have Exhibit,

Artists Have Exhibit,

The artists of Chicago and vicinity have an exhibit there at present. Mr. carpenter gave Avard and me an invitation to the reception. When we arrived he introduced us to several of the leading painters and sculptors. He asked if they had seen any photographs of Avard's work. When they answered in the negative, he said: "It is the greatest work yon ever saw. I tell you, this boy is a wonder. The only mistake he ever made was to jump over Chicago to go and study in New York. But we will forgive him that if he will come hack to Chicago after studying abroad.
"You know." he continued, "Chi-

"You know." he continued, "Chi-cago claims everything west of the Mississippi river and quite a way cast of II, too.

Mississippi river and quite a way cast of li, too.

"If you go out west," he said to Avard, "you will have to struggle and toil in poverty, as Mr. Taft has done here, and the people will not appreciate you, either. But here the pioneer work has been done. Good galleries have been completed and all you have to do is to come in and enjoy them."

The school of the Chicago Art institute, we are told, is the largest in the world, having over 3000 students enrolled. Art in all of its branches is taught there, from the beginning classes to work for finished artists, painters, sculptors, architects, scene painters, sign painters, designers, flustrators, etc.

Mulligrap at Head

Mulligan at Head.

Mr. Mulligan, who, by the way, studied in Parts when I did, is head of the sculpture department. He said that a movement is on foot whereby any young person who has ability but cannot pay for his art education at the institute will be furnished with means to go there and study. When he is through his training be can pay the institute back by his work. I told Mr. Mulligan of our plan to

I told Mr. Mullians of our plan to establish a traveling school art exhibition. He said, "That is the best thing I have ever heard of We have a good plan here, but yours beats it." Mr. Mulligan took Avard and me to dinner at the City club, where we discussed the question as to how ought to be spent the balance of \$130,000 which has accumulated from the Furgison fund. The sum of \$75,400 has already been spent. Mr. Hutchison of the National Federation of Arts and a member of the Furgison commission gave the plan.

Avard Sees Taft.

The city of Chicago, through this fund of \$1,000,000, has about \$30,000 a year to spend for monuments. The commission is determined to spend it for things worth while in various parts of the city instead of putting it into small fountains and insignificant monuments, as many cities have done.

done.

On the suggestion of Mr. Carpenter, Avard went to see Mr. Taft. He found him a very congenial gentleman. He stopped his work and showed Avard around. A number of sculptors occupy the building, with adjoining studies. They all dine together. Mr. Taft took Avard to dinner, where he met a large number of these men.

of these men.

Tuesday we went to dinner with
Mr. Carpenter at the Chicago Assoclation of Commerce. Mr. Carpenter
says this is the greatest association
of its kind in the world.

MANY DEBTS REDUCE INHERITANCE TAX

Because the estate of Dudley Jardine of New York was debt ridden the state of Utah was forced to give a reduction on the inheritance tax due on 100 shares of preferred Union Pacific and fifty shares of common Union Pacific stock held by the decedent. As a result the check received by the attorney general's office yesterday in payment for the 150 shares amounted to only \$13,50.

A check for \$222.50 in payment of inheritance tax on 100 shares of Union Pacific common stock held by the estate of Karl Hutter of New York was re-

Births Exceed Deaths.

The weekly report of the city board of health shows that forty-three births and thirty-three deaths were recorded. Of the births twenty-three were boys and twenty were girls. Of the deaths nine-teen were males and fourteen were ferouses.

males.

A total of eighty-one contagious and infectious diseases were reported, as follows: Nine smallpox, three diphtheria, one typhoid fever, eleven scarlet fever, twenty-four measles, fifteen whooping cough, sixteen chickenpox and two pneumonia.

FRANK B. RAYNOR, government food and drug inspector, who has been transferred to Chicago.



FRANK B. RAYNOR GOES TO CHICAGO

Food and Drug Inspector Regrets That He Must Leave Salt Lake.

Frank B. Raynor, government food and drug inspector, who has been in charge of the western food and drug ACCUSE OFFICERS investigation with headquarters in Salt Lake for the last nine months, will leave today for Chicago. Mr. Raynor was transferred to Chicago to take charge of factory inspection work. No announcement has yet been made as to his successor. When seen yesterday Mr. Raynor said:

Mr. Raynor said:

It has certainly been a pleasure to work here in Salt Lake, and while I have done food and drug work in nearly every city in the country, I believe if I were given my choice I would choose this city as headquarters. For a city of its size Salt Lake is remarkably free from violations of the pure food laws. Utahns not only breathe healthful air, but for the most part they cat healthful food.

What has pleased me more than anything else is the co-operation that has been given me by the city

that has been given me by the city and state authorities and by the newspapers. The work that I have been assigned to in Chicago is im-portant, but I would like to stay

ALLEGES FRAUD IN SIGNING OF DEEDS

In a suit filed in the district court Byrum Frank Edgington, one of the heirs of Francis D. Clift, who left an estate valued at \$750,000, charges that R. G. Halloran and L. W. Sowles, son and son in-law, respectively, of W. J. Halloran, defrauded him out of his share of the estate, estimated at \$35,000. He seeks the return of warranty deeds transferring his share.

Edgington charges that he was in-

Edgington charges that he was in-duced to sign over the property while intoxicated and wholly incapacitated from attending to his business affairs. The defendants are alleged to have furnished him with liquor in order to keep him in a state of intoxication until the deeds were signed and to have made many false promises to him in order to induce him to attach the signature. It is set out that W. J. Halloran was agent for Francis D. Clift for twenty

years and that his son and son-in-law were fully acquainted with Edgington's share of the estate.

MOTION IN BIG SUIT

GOES OVER TO MARCH

No motion was entered in the district court yesterday to have the Utah Copper company made a defendant in the answer and cross-complaint filed by Enos A. Wall last week, in which he seeks \$12,000,000 damages for the acts of the Bingham & Garfield railroad in obtaining right of way aeross his mining claims in Bingham.

The railroad sued Wall for right of way years ago, and in his answer Wall charged that the railroad was but a dummy corporation and sought damage

STATE ROAD AGENTS

charged that the railroad was but a dummy corporation and sought damage from the Utah Copper company as the parent corporation. A motion was to have been made yesterday for the entrance of the Utah Copper company as defendants, but the matter was continued until March 7.

\$38,750 INTEREST WILL BE SAVED

That the city will be able to sell its \$775,000 refunding bonds at 4½ per cent, rather than 4¾ per cent, as originally decided upon, was learned yesterday by the city commissioners from the representatives of several big bond-buying companies. Consequently an amendment to the refundation sequently an amendment to the refund-ing bond ordinance will be adopted Monday night reducing the interest.

Last week the commission decided to issue the bonds at 4% per cent interest, but yesterday representatives of the bond buyers made it known that the bonds could be sold readily at 41/2 per cent. The interest saving will aggre-

GEM STATE PURCHASE IS MADE BY Z. C. M. I.

renty-four measles, fifteen whooping cough, sixteen chickenpox and two pneumonia.

Petty Larceny Charged.

John Collins, a laborer, twenty-eight vears of age, was arrested last night by Detectives George E. Cleveland and C. C. Carstensen for the alleged theft of a leather hand bag from Auerbach's store. According to the detectives, According to the detectives, Collins was found with the grip in his hands, which he is said to have picked up in the store. He was booked on a charge of petty larceny.

Bishop George Romney, who is a member of the board of directors of Z. C. M. I., has returned from Pocatello, Idaho, where he practically completed arrangements for the purchase of ground upon which Z. C. M. I. will erect a high warehouse from which its trade in Idaho will be supplied. Approximately will be the speakers at the services of 20,000 is represented in the purchase, Colonel T. G. Webber, general manth is evening. The meeting will be held in the L. D. S. hospital nurses' home, the warehouse at Idaho Falls would probably be closed when the Pocatello house is opened.

CASH FOR WIDOWS OF LOPEZ VICTIMS

Total of \$3055 Will Be Divided Equally Among Four Bereaved Women.

Within a few days checks will be mailed to the widows of four of the victims of Raphael Lopez. Douglas Hulsey, the Mexican's fifth victim, was unmarried. Mrs. J. W. Grant, Mrs. Thomas Manderich, Mrs. Otto Witbeck and Mrs. Nephi Jensen will each reccive \$747.25.

A total of \$2449.50 was realized by the committee which has charge of the state-wide benefit held in the Auditorium in January. The Tribune collected \$605.50, making a grand total of \$3055. The expenses of the benefit were \$65.90, leaving a net sum of \$2989,10 for distribution.

The detailed statement of the money collected by The Tribune and yester day turned over to the general commit in charge of the benefit is as fol-

Total \$605.50 OF DISCRIMINATION

Is Shown to Other Ce-

who have charge of work for the police department among the Chinese, have al-lowed gambling on Richards street among the Chinese there and have per-secuted the Plum alley Chinese every time that they sit down to a little game of cards, whether gambling is involved or not.

or not.

Several times previously the Chinese of Plum alley have complained to the commission and to Mayor Samuel C. Park against Zeese and Leichter. The delegation that called on the commissioners yesterday asked that some sort of an investigation be made.

STATE ROAD AGENTS

State road agents, who act as deputies of the state road department and have charge of construction work in the various counties, will be bonded from now on for \$1000. This decision of the state road commission was announced yesterday by E. R. Morgan, state road engineer.

There are at present about thirty-five road agents. None of them has ever been bonded before. Mr. Morgan said the reason for the action is that the agents have much valuable property in

APPENDICITIS SEEMS

Heber City is suffering from an epi-demic of appendicitis, according to in-formation received by the state board a high rate and probably more than four

MINING INLUSTRY EXTOLLED AT ANNUAL BANQUET OF EXCHANGE

(Continued from Page One.)

protect those who are engaged in its development, and though this movement emanated from the exchange we do not wish to have it understood as a boost for the exchange. The exchange will take care of itself, but the mining industry, as all other industries, needs protection such as only can be accomplished by organization.

As president of the Salt Lake stock

men.
It answers for you, at trifling cost, or at no cost at all, the question that you would be unable to answer for yourself: "What am I worth?"

Lauds Speculation.

Lauds Speculation.

But, says someone, exchanges encourage speculation.

They do. And everyone of us ought to rejoice that they do encourage speculation.

The evils which speculation prevents are greater than those it causes said the greatest economist of our day.

America owes a mighty debt to the speculator.

We venerate the pathfinder and the ploneer. We honor the scouts of industry who biaze trails through the wilderness. We offer incense to the discoverer and the inventor.

The speculator does more—he feeds and clothes them—in other words, he grubstakes them.

When you have the vision of a new glory in the world; of waste places enriched with golden harvests; of ponderous machinery lifting the burden from the tired shoulders of men and women; of barren hills yielding train-loads of glistening ore, do you go to the money saver to make your dream a reality?

No! You go to the speculator.

The money saver may give you money on what you have done—at 4 per cent.

The speculator will give you money on what you are going to do, and

money on what you have done—at 4 per cent.

The speculator will give you money on what you are going to do, and wait for his reward until you do it.

Trade is the lifeblood of industry, and the breath of civilization. Man is a trading animal. The question. "What am I worth?" is ever before us. It can be answered haphazard by each man for himself, or it can be determined precisely by the accurately sensitive instrument constructed for the purpose—the exchange.

When mankind throws away the compass, the thermometer, the barometer, the scale and the clock; when we discard our clothing for skins and take up our abode in caves, we shall have no further use for the stock exchanges, but until that time comes, a market place for securities will be one of the corner-stones of our civilization.

Stark Welcomes.

Mr. Wasson as toastmaster accepted

gladly assist the mining men in carrying to successful issue.

Right here permit me to say, since it is my province tonight to roast, that it is the habit of mining men and all others, for that matter, when they come upon quiet times, to sigh for the "good old days." If you stop to think, I am sure you will agree that, after all, the "good old days" were made and did not merely occur. The same opportunity that existed in the "good old days" exists now, the element lacking to bring a recurrence of them being the spirit

sted in the "good old days" exists now, the element lacking to bring a recurrence of them being the spirit of enthusiasm and optimism, which has made the people of the United States the most progressive and successful in the history of the world.

This statement is made advisedly in view of the fact that geologists tell us that the mineral resources of the intermountain country, when compared with developed properties, are of untold magnitude. The deterrent elements have been the adverse financial conditions that have prevailed in the United States for some years. It is common belief that the new currency legislation will correct the financial condition and that money for any legitimate enterprise will be easily accessible, so that all that is needed is a little optimism and enthusiasm.

Following Mr. Stark, D. F. Collet

Utah to the Fore.

Mr. Collett reviewed the ore production of the state and declared that

in most of the precious metals Utah was the third state in the union in its

resources, but in radium-bearing ores Utah ranked first of the states of the union and first in the world. He pre-

dicted a greater stimulus to the mining industry of the state in the future and

said that both in the production of precious metals and coal Utah would soon lead the world.

The toastmaster read letters from a number of persons who had been invited to the banquet, but who found it

Stark Welcomes.

As president of the Salt Luke stock and mining exchange, I am supposed to say something about its position in the advancement of the mining to say something about its position in the advancement of the mining business.

We are here tonight to practice a form of exchange in which there is profit to all and loss to none. It is a game in which the Commercial club has shown us that everybody wins tonight. Each of us when he leaves this board should carry with him a dividend of new ideas.

The exchange is a natural and beneficial growth—natural because it satisfies a human need, beneficial because it satisfies that need in the quickest, simplest and most economical way. It is the best device known to the world for protecting the sellers from undervaluations and the buyers from overcharges.

The exchange buys nothing and sells nothing. It makes no prices. It registers what you ask and what you will give, it does more: It forecasts changes in the industrial weather. It beckons the voyager to sunlit seas and warns him to trim his sails and keep close to the shore.

It records for your benefit the opinions of other men on the value of your possessions—not of two or three men, who may be ignorant or blased, but of hundreds and thousands of men.

It answers for you, at trifling cost,

Officers and guards of state	
prison Police Mutual Aid association of	160.00
Police Mutual Aid association of	
Salt Lake City	100 00
Albert Fisher	75.00
Charles S. Dickson	20.00
Mrs. Fannie C. Theobald	
J. S. Towle	10.00
Samuel W. Allen	10.00
Lewis S. Hills	10.00
Schramm-Johnson	5.00
Dr. A. Ray Irvine	5.00
H. L. Pratt	5.00
Dr. G. G. Richards	5.00
H. J. Gregerson, Bingham, Utah	5.00
Anonymous	15.50
	585.50
Officers and guards of state prison,	
second contribution	20.00

Total \$606.50 Checks \$375.00 Currency 55.00 Gold 175.00 Silver 50

Plum Alley Chinese Declare Favoritism

A delegation of Chinese representing the Plum alley faction of the local colony met with Commissioners Richard P.

Morris and W. H. Shearman yesterday and renewed charges of alleged discrimination on the part of the police department in enforcing the law pertaining to gambling.

It is alleged by the Plum alley faction that Detectives Zeeze and Leichter who have charge of work for the police.

or not.

Mr. Wasson as toastmaster accepted the honor in a few words and presented W. C. Stark, assistant secretary of the Commercial club, who in the absence of the president, the vice president and secretary of the club, welcomed the mining men to the Commercial club. He said: cial club. He said: Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen: Due to the absence from the city of the president of the club, Mr. Jensen, and the secretary. Mr. Farrell, and the fact that the vice president, Mr. Murphy, had a previous engagement to speak at the lumbermen's banquet tonight, it is my pleasurable distinction to be called upon, as a representative of the executive department of the Commercial club, to speak briefly to you. The toastmaster has referred to my response as a "roust." I am not able to give an artistic roast, but if any suggestions I may make during the course of my remarks strike you as being valuable ones they are those which the Commercial club would gladly assist the mining men in carrying to successful issue.

The Granite gymnasium will be busily cupied every Friday evening for some me. The alumni of Granite will hold heir annual dance next Friday evening Norman Hamilton has been elected pres ident of this organization and has been directing the work. From a statement by Hamilton, the object of this dance is not to bring money to the club, but to make a social gathering of all members of Granite and the past members of Granite. Granite.

The Granite day annual celebration has been laid aside for this year and it is doubtful whether it will ever be taten up again.

The seniors have decided to give

ARE TO GIVE BONDS

Following Mr. Stark, D. F. Collett, secretary of the Manufacturers' association of Utah spoke. He declared that while manufacturing was the paramount industry of the state, it was not so long ago that mining was the leading industry and it would not be long until mining would again lead in the industries of Utah. He said that in ten years Utah might easily become the mining center of the world, but not in ten times ten years would Utah be the manufacturing center of the world. their possession and the commission had decided it advisable to bond them.

POPULAR IN HEBER

of health from the health authorities of that town. In spite of the fact that Heber has only about 3000 inhabitants, there were about 100 operations for ap-pendicitis within the last year. This is times as high as any other community

ceipt of an urgent telegram from the officials of our company in California, which requires me to leave for San Francisco this afternoon.

While I anticipated a great deal of pleasure in attending your banquet next Saturday night, perhaps it is just as well that I cannot be present, as I don't know much about minuter explaness anyway, excepting that ing exchanges anyway, excepting that I learn from the newspapers that they charge \$50,000 for a seat, and, I presume, something less for standing room only.

presume, something less for standing room only.

I never was in a mining exchange but once, and then I feit like the Irishman reading the dictionary who couldn't get the hang of the plot.

I remember that occasion very well, as I arrived soon after the fight had commenced, and a boy on a steplader was marking up the rounds on a blackboard. A bunch of fellows inside the ring were yelling like mad and shaking their fists at another lot of puglists just outside, and for a time I was afraid they were going to break over the ropes. The referee stood on a raised platform in the middle of the ring, and, while he was disposed to be fair, the combatants wouldn't stand for his decisions, and every once in a while made a rush for him which must have seriously disturbed his peace of mind.

I wouldn't want that fellow's job, and would rather umpire a Sunday baseball game in Butte, as it would be less hazardous.

Asked a Policeman.

I asked a man standing near me why they didn't send for a policeman, but he said these occasions were not particularly dangerous unless Harry Joseph happened to find himself on the wrong side of the market. However, I recalled that it was generally the innocent spectator who got hurt, so made my getaway before the round closed, and, as I carry only a limited amount of accident insurance, I haven't been back since.

haven't been back since.

Now, I don't want you to think that I do not appreciate the importance of the Sait Lake Stock and Mining exchange to our city and state, and the great good it has done in advertising our wonderful mineral resources; or that I am lukewarm in my support of the mining industry generally. For years I have been a regular contributor and never missed payment of a monthly assessment unless I happened to be sold out.

Serlously, we are all proud of our

less I happened to be sold out

Seriously, we are all proud of our
mining exchange, and I want to congratulate you gentlemen upon your
splendid organization, the magnificent
building which furnishes you with a
home, and the great good you have
done in the way of exploiting our
city and state. But I believe there
are still greater things for you to
do, and that your exchange should
become a powerful medium in the advancement and upbuilding of our
paramount industry. You are entitled
to and should receive the support of
every commercial organization, not
only of Utah, but those in her sister
states as well, particularly on the
north and west.

Should Be Hub.

Salt Lake City, because of its geographical location; because of its wealth of precious minerals lying at its very doors; because of its prestige in the mining, smelting and industrial world, should be the mineralogical hub of the universe, and it is up to you wideawake, energetic live wires of the mining exchange to transform this dream into a fact.

In common with all other lines of

of the mining exchange to transform this dream into a fact.

In common with all other lines of business, you have just gone through several years of financial depression, but we are emerging from under the cloud, and, unless all signs fall, we are standing in the dawn of a bright and prosperous tomorrow.

Your hard luck stories will soon be a thing of the past, out of harmony with the new times, and if you think of them at all, it will be to wonder if they ever were really true.

Speaking of hard luck stories, I heard one the other day that wasn't so bad. Two young fellows who were bosom friends grew up together in the east, but when they reached the age of manhood their paths diverged, one going west, where he soon grew very rich, the other remaining in his native town and grew correspondingly poor. He made a failure of everything he attempted and finally decided to try his fortunes in the west. The first man he met after he stepped cided to try his fortunes in the west. The first man he met after he stepped off the train was his boyhood friend, and, after exchanging the usual civilities, the latter asked him how he was getting along in the world. He replied that he had not only met with bad luck at every turn, but the very worst kind of mean luck; that everything he turned his hand to went wrong, and his life had been one continuous failure. "Why," he said. "If I had been Lazarus when the Lord said 'Come forth!" I would have come fifth."

Own Interest.

As you gentlemen know that I per As you gentlemen know that I personally own a controlling interest in one of the great transcontinental rail-way systems. I expected to have the pleasure of saying something to you about the relations of the railroads to the great interests with which you are so closely associated, but on, second thought, I really cannot think of anything to tell you that you don't already know. I have often thought you seem to know always what we are doing and get advance information before it is off the press, and you generally come to us with a moral injunction which induces us to change our minds. If we even attempt to elevate our freight rates to conform with the cost of high living you know all about it before it is in type. You have persuaded us at times, through the courts, that the nominal figures carried in our freight tariffs were too high, and rather than hurt your feelings we have still further reduced them.

Of course, we welcome the magnificent tomage we get from the infines, even if the revenue derived therefrom is somewhat like the equator—very largely imaginary. However, we not only want your ore tomage, but we want more of it, even if we are compelled to carry it at the figures you have set for us, and we want to cooperate with you to the end that you can open up and develop new properties, and assist you in every possible way in bringing your ores to the markets. Railroads are like that clothing merchant who advertised that he was selling for \$16 suits of clothes which cost him \$15 in New York. One day a customer asked him how he could afford to do it, to which he replied that he "sold so many of them." sonally own a controlling interest in one of the great transcontinental rail-

Glad He Came.

This letter is much longer than I intended it should be; however, I can not close without expressing my appreciation of and thanking you for the beautiful souvenir invitation to your banquet. In the course of my brief life I have received quite a number of mining stock certificates, but never did I get one which produced such a comfortable, satisfactory feeling as this in fact, it is the only one I ever owned that didn't have an assessment number on the have an assessment number on th reverse side.
Apologizing for this lengthy com-

munication and again expressing my regret that I cannot be present on the occasion of your banquet, I re-main, with kind regards. Sincerely yours, S. D. DERRAH,

vited to the banquet, but who found it impossible to attend. Among them were Governor Tasker L. Oddie of Nevada. Otis Skinner, Charles Hudson, F. M. Wann and S. V. Derrah. Mr. Derrah's letter was bright with his characteristic humor and aroused S. D. DERRAH.

When Judge C. C. Goodwin was introduced he was given a great ovation by the mining men in whose esteem none stands higher than the veteran journalist. One of the previous speakers had said that no one had loss much laughter and applause.

The letter which Mr. Derrah wrote to
the hanquet committee is as follows:

regret to say that I am in re-

money in Utah mines. Judge Goodwin corrected him, saying that he had come to Utah to operate a mine and get rich, but he had to run a newspaper to get hash. Ordinarily the judge said one might expect to find moisture, but in his Utah mine he had encountered a Niagara. He said he knew why this country was called arid—all the moisture was stored in his mine.

Veteran Soldier, Promin State Councils of Identification of Identi

Handmaid of Progress.

The judge suggested the origin of the mining for precious metal in the first rough cave man who picked up some yellow nuggets in a stream, fashioned some ornaments for the cave girls and created the first demand for gold. The gold brought the cave man great riches and he was made chief—the first man ever elected to office because he was rich. This, he said, was the beginning of the evolution of the mining industry. mining industry.

mining industry.

Closely associated with all progress, said Judge Goodwin, was the progress of the mining industry. Our ancestors, he said, from 1620 to 1849 were weefully poor. The beginning of our material progress, declared Judge Goodwin, dated from the discovery of gold in California. The attention of the world, he said, was called to the magnificent pageant of the battleship fleet under Admiral Evans sailing into San Francisco bay a few years ago, but its importance was not to be compared with the sailing out of the bay of the little paddle-wheel steamer Balboa sixty-five years ago bearing the first cargo of California gold.

Judge Goodwin concluded his address with a touching tribute to the old-time prospector and miner who endured untold hardships to give to the world its store of precious metals.

Kaighn Admits Flaws.

Kaighn Admits Flaws.

Kaighn Admits Flaws.

Somewhat of a surprise to the mining men was the compilment paid to the present national administration by Colonel M. M. Kaighn, receiver of the United States iand office. Colonel Kaighn declared that the policy pursued by the United States interior department toward the mining men of the west for several years past had been all wrong and he congratulated the present administration on the reversal of this policy. The policy of the government in requiring prospectors to prove that their property was a paying mine before granting them a patent to the property was just as it would be to require a homesteader to prove that his land was capable of producing crops profitably before permitting him to settle on the land. Such a policy, he said, was the result of ignorance and antagonism toward the mining industry.

try.

The mining industry of Montana was reviewed by R. L. Clinton of Butte, the only resident of Montana who is a member of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining

Butte Man Talks.

R. A. Clinton of Butte, Mont., was the next speaker. Mr. Clinton said in part: Having traveled about 500 miles in order to reach your city, and being the only representative of the stock exchange, so far as I know, from our state, I will claim your indulgence for a few minutes.

for a few minutes.

The development of mining in Montana has not been altogether unlike the deevlopment of this great industry in Utah, but different in one essential respect.

The sturdy pioneers of Utah crossed the plains at a very early date in the history of this intermountain region for the purposes of founding a permanent settlement, establishing homes and carrying on agriculture.

The early settlement of Montana had its origin in the wild, mad rush of the gold seekers, most of whom, entertained the view of building up a hasty fortune and returning to his native heath.

Discoveries Are Made.

These discoveries were made most-These discoveries were made mostly by those early Argonauts who had
made their first venture in California, and were returning to their native states. In traveling back across
the plains, and having seen the rich,
auriferous deposits in California which
made their owners rich, they in turn made their owners rich, they in turn prospected on their journey homeward, prospecting the hills and valleys, seeking for placer gold, and in tills way, in 1863, the rich gold placer deposits at Bannock, Alder Gulch and Last Chance were discovered by these returning Argonauts, which caused a stampede almost equal in intensity, but lacking in numbers, compared with the Culifornia "gold rush" of 1849.

1849.

This was the beginning of the min-ing industry in Montana, and was, in fact, the beginning of the settlement and development of the state.

Tribute to Butte.

Regarding the accomplishments Butte, Mr. Clinton said:

Without going into details, or giv-ing many figures, I wish to say that Butte has produced more than 6,000,-000,000 pounds of copper up to the close of 1913, more than 250,000,000 ounces of silver and more than 1,500,ounces of silver and more than 1,500,-000 counces or gold, as taken from the government statistics, with zinc in vast deposits, rivaling or exceeding the other metals yet to be heard from, exceeded in value in annual mineral output by only one mining district in the world, and that is the Rand in South Africa. That, at the present prices for metals, the Butte mineral production alreday exceeds mineral production alreday exceeds \$1,000,000,000 in value.

\$1,000,000,000 in value.

While we have not yet passed through as many stages in mining as through as chronicles is due to Shakespeare chronicles is due to man—his seven stages—yet we have passed through the gold placer mining, the silver quartz mining, and we are up to the copper quartz mining, with zine quartz mining for the future, with promises of both continuance and recurrence of the extensive mining in the three last stages, leaving out, of course, the possibility of any extensive further placer mining operations. operations

Importance of Mining.

We think that upon the great min-ing industries depend the prosperity of the nation, as upon the great agri-cultural industry depends the necessi-ties of the nation.

The success of mining in Butte, as well as the success of mining in Utah, speaks much for the welfare and upbuilding of these great common-wealths, and that this success has a kindred purpose, for what makes one place a success makes it possible for a success in the other

We do not have time to comment upon the many other mining camps of Montana which promise well under the application of the new economics

Dorsey A. Lyon, representing the United States bureau of mines, said in

The organic act establishing the bureau of mines was approved May 16, 1910, and became effective July 1 of that same year. Previous to that time the United States geological survey had been doing work in the way of analyzing and testing of coals, lignites and other mineral fuel substances, and had been conducting investigations as to the cause of mine explosions.

From July, 1910, to July, 1913, the bureau has been mainly engaged in

bureau has been mainly engaged in the following lines of activity: The cause and prevention of coal mine explosions and safeguarding the lives of coal miners. Analyzing and testing coals and other mineral fuels belonging to and

JOHN L. UNDERW

eran of the civil war and o framers of the constitution of

of Idaho, died in his home at th

apartments yesterday aftern an illness of five years. Mr. Underwood came to \$ from Montpelier, Idaho, two y Up to that time he had been ; ly identified with the growth a opment of Idaho since he fir the territory as a cattle buyer He settled in Paris in 1879 there moved to Montpelier There he served as United St missioner of his federal distric

postmaster of Montpelier und ministrations of Presidents (McKinley and Roosevelt. After serving as a member of stitutional convention of his underwood was elected states which capacity he served the first and second sessions of the ture. He fathered the bill of created the Idaho National Ghill heigh passed in the fathered the bill of created the Idaho National Ghill heigh passed in the fathered t

created the Idaho National Gebill being passed in the face of erable opposition. He was alfied with the passing of the bill sulted in the establishment of a Soldiers' home.

Mr. Underwood was born at Broom county, N. Y., January After receiving a good educational evate educational institutions York, he accompanied his pare vate educational institutions
York, he accompanied his pare
linois and there engaged in a
until 1857, when he went to
worked at boring artesian well
the war broke out he enlisted
pany H, Fourteenth Iowa infavember 6, 1881. He participate
battles of Fort Henry and Foson, and was wounded and ta
oner at the battle of Pittsburg
Because of his wounds, he wa
and later discharged. To the tideath he did not recover fully
effects of his wounds which ca
much suffering in the latter yemuch suffering in the latter y

After the war Mr. Underwest to Montana and en freighting and later in cattle which resulted in his first visit where he soon afterward local February 14, 1879, he married abeth M. Whitman. In additional and the sound of the so widow, two daughters survive are Mrs. Bernard Eastman of Idaho, and Mrs. George Mar

Funeral services will be he Qualtrough-Allcott chapel this at 3:15 o'clock under the ar at 3:15 o'clock under the at the G. A. R. and the ladies A. R. Memhers are request tend. The Rev. P. A. Simpli liver the funeral address. The be sent to Soda Springs, Idah terment, which will take place afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

for the use of the United overnment.

During the year ended 1913, certain investigation taken up looking to greater a prevention of waste in the ming and miscellaneous in These investigations were nebegun, due to lack of fundamental scale.

Coal Mining Precedes.

To a great many, by minter as the United States is come is meant the metal mines the Mississippi. However, it amines the metal and mines duction of the United States we find that the value of mining for that year was 029, which was 39.2 per centotal mineral and metal producthe United States for that yif we add to this the value crude oil produced, the to value represented 49.3 per centotal mineral and metal producted unineral and metal producted in the United States in 1912. There has been a marked in the interest taken by miters and the general public as the welfare and safety of and, although there has been crease in the amount of coathere has been a marked decthe fatalities and bodily intiminers.

Preventing Explosions.

In 1907 the proportional los from mine explosions was cent. And as a result of the re and the educational campairted on by the engineers bureau with the co-opera state mine inspectors, mine o and the miners, the propoloss of life had been decreased at 2.7 per cent. to 12.7 per cent.

Probes Radium Waste.

Probes Radium Waste.

The mineral-waste investance also included certain rarer mineral substances, such dium, uranium and vanadium it was found were being mit was found were being mit wasteful. The main purpose investigation was to determine er and how a supply of radiu be obtained within the Unite sufficient to answer the demanthe numerous hospitals in the try for radium to use in the men of cancer. For these westigations a small laborate been established in Denver. Colorado and Utah our principosits of radium-bearing coround.

It is estimated that in the States 75,000 persons die ear from cancer. Radium is contended to the most promising cure for types of cancer, and in man where surgical operations practicable it is said to be known cure for this terrible.

Many in Attendance.

Many in Attendance.

Among the gnests at last model were R. J. Evans, L. O. H. S. Joseph, W. S. McCorn Dern, E. O. Davle, F. W. Prieschick, John M. Hayes, Ralphger, B. F. Caffey, James A. L. Clinton, D. F. Collett, C. win, Fred C. Dern, W. Mo Milt D. Joseph, G. Parker N. J. Browning, H. N. Byrns, Thomas, S. H. Knapp, A. T. W. Doscher, Joseph F. Merrischer, G. H. Dern, J. A. Sho Dick, H. W. Crane, C. R. Ne C. Woolley, Maurica M. Kais Guthrle, George Baglin, W. H. W. Lester Mangum, William R. Conrad, J. T. Hodson, Joseph A. B. Pembroke, C. L. Roo Duvall, Percy M. Cropper, J. J. Greenewald, G. Wasson, Walter Woolf, Hendorfer, B. W. Dixon, W. F. Essen, C. R. Robert H. Bradford, W. Child, W. C. Stark, D. A. Lyo S. Arntz, J. R. Whitney, M. C. R. Bunker, William D. Bol Hitte, J. F. Healy, S. R. Nee E. Kaiser, T. F. Jones, F. V. Solon Spiro, Fred L. Davis, W. Son, W. M. Havenor, Herman, A. Hartenstein and Frederick